Official Announcement of the Death of Senator Broderick.

Enlogies on the Life and Character of the Deceased.

THE CONTEST FOR PRINTER OF THE HOUSE.

Our Special Washington Despatch. WARRINGTON, Feb. 13, 1869.

THE CONTEST FOR PRINTER OF THE HOUSE. n two ballots for Printer to-day, Mr. Defrees was oten. The last ballot stood-Defrees, 89; Glossbrenner, d Adams of Massachusetts, Etheridge and Stokes o Tenn., and Carey of Ohio, scattered. The printing lobby brought all their forces together and confidently expected ct their man, Mr. Defrees. They had bought up the lobby that had been opposing them, under the impression wident on the first ballot that there was some republican al that could not be transferred. It remains to be

The Defrees managers, members of Congress and outthose two candidates, but Wendell, who was active in the obby, was quite indifferent which got whipped, as he

could get the printing anyhow. [The change of tactics on the part of the democrats, in Arms, who held the entire democratic vote, and all the Americans but two or three, caused great consternation among the Defrees men, and another ballot had been taken Glossbrenner would probably have been elected. He may possibly be elected orrow. The Defrees men, however, are working like

eavers, and are confident of success.

As the contest for the House Printer is closing, the exed arrival of Mr. Stallworth to-morrow, is a matter of ch interest among the democrats.

will be elected to morrow. The republicans are equally sanguine of success. It is quite as likely that neither will ans are concerned, will be reviewed in caucus. I am informed that the statement in the Washington despatch in Sunday's Excard, that Mr. Edmundson struck Mr. Hickman in the face with a switch, or denounced him as a coward, is not true.

SHE SUBORDINATE CLERESHIPS OF THE HOUSE Colonel Forney has decided to appoint R. U. Sherman, of New York, principal cierk at the desk in the House. It was expected that Mr. Sherman would take the place of Mr. Walker, the present reading clerk, but over one hundred republicans have politioned Forney to retain

John Bassing, af New York, has been appointed sta tioners clerk, and Mr. Chaffee, mamber of the Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth Cougresses has been appointed, upon application to Mr. Forney of the Mansachusetts delegation brarian of the House.

The announcement that Mr. Knowlton, ex-Congressman of Maine, was appointed superintendent of the folding

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF SENATOR BRODERICK. The announcement of the death of Sepator Broderick n both Houses, to-day, put a stop to all business, and after the eulogies Congress adjourned. Senator Douglas would have pronounced a culogy on the occasion had he not been confined to his house by sickness.

THE PACIFIC BAILROAD.

A special committee of nine members will be called for in the Senate to morrow, to consider and report a bill for a Pacific railroad. The bill introduced by Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, loaning to two companies, the Southern Pacific and the Northern Central Railroad, equal amounts of money and land, seems to meet with general favor. Mr. Scott. and it will be referred to a special committee of thirteen. The opinion prevails that the bill will be adopted by Congrees without much delay, probably before the meeting the Charleston Convention

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE. additional advices were received at the State De partment this morning in regard to firing into an Amerian vessel near Brownsville by some Mexicans. It is supposed they are connected with Cortinas' band of outlaws, who have been committing depredations upon Americans, by murdering them and steading their property. There has already been ordered by the War Departn a large force of soldiers, who are now in the neighborhood of Brownsville, and who will undoubtedly bring these outlaws to subjection, even if they have to pursue

Despatches were received at the War Department this morning from the Pacific. General Harney was at Vancouver, and the Indians in that neighborhood were peaceble and well disposed. At San Juan, Captain Hunt, with dance with his instructions from General Scott. No further troubles had occurred, and none were apprehended. The English had a naval force in the vicinity, but would enter

REPORTED ILLNESS OF GENERAL CASS. A report prevails that the Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, has been attacked with serious illness. MISCRILANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. Farnsworth intends introducing a bill for the transportation of the mails from Missouri to the Pacific, by railroad, and Mr. Grow will shortly introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Private accounts from the Rio Grande represent the

etatements regarding adairs in that quarter as much exaggerated, the object being to afford a restless set of ad. venturers a pretext for crossing into Mexico. Apart from Cortinas' band the Mexicans are represented as exceed-

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10, 1860.
The White House—The President's Receptions—Washington Society and its Constituent Elements—An Illustration in One of These White House Levees—And a Political Explana tion of the Absence of Our Democratic Congressional Presi-The White House! What is it? Ask Mr. Buchanan, and

he will answer that it is the house of drudgery, and that he looks forward to the 4th March, 1861, as the day of his deliverance from a house of bondage. Ask any one of the half a hundred aspirants for Mr. Buchanan's cast off shoes, and the answer, if frankly given, will be-it is the house of glory, the palace of Aladdin, and the fountain of honor Dickens says it looks like a London Clul house; and we beard a distinguished politician declare the other evening that it is the People's Tavern, of which the President is the tavern keeper, at a salary of twenty-five thousand a year.

Accepting this interpretation, let us visit the White Heuse. It is Tuesday evening—the evening of the President's levee or reception. We go up. We find the car. riageway in front blocked, three deep, with hackney coaches, with here and there the more pretentious turn out of a foreign Minister, but nothing to compare with the gorgeous and prodigious establishment drawn by six horses, three abreast, known on Broadway as the advergorgeous and prodigious establishment drawn by six horses, three abreast, known on Broadway as the advertising carriage of a popular sewing machine. We find also a leng procession of people on toot, which at the gate is constantly receiving accessions from the passing omnibuses. We fall into line—we enter the house—we find the vestibule converted into a convenient hat and cloak room for gentlemen, the ladies being more particularly provided for. Delivering hat and dreadnought to the man in charge, and receiving a ticket therefor, we cross the contral hall and enter the door of the elliptical salcon. Just inside the threshold we encounter the President, with a sub-official or two at his side for the introduction of strangers. We are introduced. "Happy to meet you, Mr. President; you are looking remarkably well." "Thank you, sir," replies Old Buck; "my health is prestly good. Are you long in town!" But the crowd is pressing upon our rear, and we must pass en. We do pass on some six feet, environed by heoped skirts, when sucdenly we find ourselves in the presence of the bright and happy face of the really charming Miss Lane—one of theye experimens of Angle-Saxon beauty which carry us back to the cassles, the troubalours and the fair and queenly damsels of the days of chivalry. Br. Blake, the neal little Commissioner of Public Buildings, receives our nurses and introduces us to the amiable and affable nicce of the President. We how as gracefully as possible; but, while framing an observation complimentary of the lady and the vessible, we find that her attention has been drawn away to the next deachment of her recollections than if we had never existed. It is all right, we know, but it is a refinement of creative which makes us wish that all those people around as were in Hatfax.

We look about us. We find that there are some celebrities of both genders among the cumpany which prefers to linger within the immediate timesphere of the court. What for? Why, to see and to be "ceale Knowth or the ladies are not dressed u

ture of things, the ladies of Washington, whether belonging to our Congressional birds of passage, or our resident population, could not be expected to rival, or attempt to rival, either the elegancies of Paris or the extravagences of New York fashienable society. The resident population of a city without commerce or manufactures, and depending entirely upon this economical government for its very existence, must be necessarily poor. Then, again, our Senators and representatives in Congress, a mour Cabinet officers, are, with few exceptions, from the rural districts, plain unpretending people, even those who count their niggers by the hundred, or their acres by the

again, our Senators and representatives in Congress, a way our Cabinet officers, are, with few exceptions, from the rural districts, plain unpretending people, evan those who count their niggers by the hundred, or their seres by the ten thousand.

But the members of Congress are generally men remarkable for their superior attainments or intelligence, or capabilities, in view of the public duties which they are elected to discharge; the members of the Cabinet must of necessity be men of intellect and experience, and the diplomatic service, which demands the skilful use of plausible words for the concealment of dangerous ideas, is seldem entrusted to men who can call a spate by no other name than a spade. These three important elements of the executive, legislative and diplomatic service, thrown into immediate and intimate-nocial intercourse with the fixed population of Washington, produce a really beautiful metropolitan and cosmopolitan crystalization. The Supreme Court, the army and the navy and our distinguished visiters, continually dropping in from all paris of the Union, the Continent and the globe, and the debates in Congress, &c., &c. courribute also their full proportions to these crystalizing processes. And so it is, that while in New York the ignorance who has amassed a fortune from thirty years close attention to the pork business closes his door contemptously against the learned backamith, we see that in Washington the scholar, the distinguished lawyer, artist or man of letters is gracefully recognized under the paramount law of intellect than this city of Washington. Our detenguished efficials, whose positions are fixed, lose nothing, but gain everything, in the public estimation, from a becoming condescension to public opinion; and the humblest member of the community has seen enough to discriminate between gentility and rudeness in his own behavior. But let us pass into the great kast Room. Here we find the "levee" in full blast. There must be near a thousand people in this isam. Two or three abre

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1860. The Senate met at one o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF SENATOR BRODERICK. Mr. HAUN, (dem.) of Cal., said :- Mr. President-In co formity to an established practice of the Senate, it becomes my melancholy duty to announce formally an event which transpired during the adjournment of Con-gress, the intelligence of which has been already other-wise received by the country with feelings of deep regret. My immediate predecessor on this floor, the late Hon David C. Broderick, departed this life in the city of San Francisco on the 16th day of September last, hav-ing fallen in an unfortunate conflict, which was engendered by the use of unguarded expressions by the deceased, rentieman, who occupied a high and honorable position in he State of California, and which were inflamed by the bitter political contest then just terminated in that State. David Colbreth Broderick, the subject of this appounce ment, was born in this city, in February, 1819, and at the time of his death was but little over forty years of age. His father, an Irish emigrant, was by occupaand catecaned as an industrious artisan and worthy citizen. Having, whilst lavid was yet of tender years, removed to the city of New York, he there lived, pursuing his vocation, until the year 1857, when he died, leaving his hie distinguish that all Si, when he died, leaving his hie distinguish that he 1857, when he died, leaving his hie distinguish that he 1857, when he died, leaving his hie distinguish that he 1857, when he died, leaving his hie distinguish that he was the latter he his he had been an all the property he of the following the leaving his hie distinguish that he was the last of his blood on earth, so far as he knew." Thence arose that haughty gloom enhrouding his soul through life, he could not eradicate, and was too prout to hide. Having, by diligence and study, surmounted many of the obstacles with which poverty and humble fortune had encompassed his path, he arose in the city of New York from the humble place of an apprenticed mechanic, through many years of ardeous labor and severe application, to a position commanding high public respect and political elevation. In 1846, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was brought forward by his friends and nominated for the office of representative in Congress, but we learn, was defeated by a division of the vote of his party in the district. In the year 1840, we find him on the facility slope, onlering with ourse, energy and persented to energy and pressure of the most observance open of the control of the work of the most observance open of the control of the work of the most observance of the control of the was soon known as a man of marked notorlety and great influence. He arrived in California poor in purse, but rich in energy and self-reliance, there disdaining the pursuits of ephemeral excitements and allurements which marked those earlier days, he steadily bent his strong intellect and controlling will to the serious purposes of life. His high moral deportment begot universal respect; in private life he bere the character of one of the most e

tions:—
Received, (unanimously) That the members of the Sensie, from sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of Hon. David C. Broderick, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning by wearing orape on the left arm for thirty days.

Received, (unanimously) That as an additional mark of re-

frankness, courtesy and manly qualities. May he rest in peace.

Mr. Szward, (rep.) of N. Y., referred to the expansion of the country to the Pacific. Mr. Brockrick was the organizer of American society in California. He possessed neither birth, education, fortune or any other prestige to advance his ambition. When he (Mr. Seward) heard of his death, he experienced more han ordinary sorrow. He regretted that he had been prematurely cut off in a life of usefulness, and culogised him as a friend and an honest public servant,

Mr. Foerse (rep.), of Conn., made some brief allusion to the virtues of the deceased. He referred to the manner of his death with the view of considering what action is necessary on the part of the Senate, and, delivered a homily against dueling as a crime at common law. The question was, should the Senate pay a tribute to a man who had wilfully risked his life in a violation of the laws of God and man. For one, whatever respect he might have for the deceased, he could not vote for the resolutions of respect.

Mr. Toor, (rep.) of Vi., in behalf of Mr. Wade, who was detained from his seat by indisposition, pronounced a brief eulogy on the deceased, in which he lauded him as an honest and incorruptible man, and added his own concurrence to these sentimes s.

Mr. Tooms, (dem.) of Ga., said he found the deceased

House of Representatives,

WAMPINGTON, Feb. 13, 1860.

Mr. Wright, (dem.) of Tenn., was appointed a member f the Committee on the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Garnett, who was excused. Mr. Pryor, (dem.) of Va., was excused from service on

On motion of Mr. CRAIG, (dem.) of Mo., a reso adopted that on Wednesday, at one o'clook, the Clerk shall call the States, commencing with Maine, when the members may introduce bills and resolutions, of which

without debate. Mr. BURCH, (dem.) of Cal., presented the proc

Mr. Burch, (dem.) of Cal., presented the proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention held at San Francisco in September last, and moved that the subject be referred to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, objected, saying that he had previously moved that the House proceed to the election of a Printer.

Mr. Maynard, (S. Opp.) of Tenn., asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution providing for the selection of seats by drawing for them.

Mr. Hossien, (dem.) of Ala., thought there was no necessity for this, as every seat belonged to every member. The House voted on the motion of Mr. Burch, to suppend the rules to enable him to have the Pacific Railroad Convention proceedings at San Francisco referred to a select committee.

The question was negatived by 71 against 96.

The superior of Mr. Burch, to find a Printer was then stated.

of the House.

Mr. Sherman's motion to proceed to the election of a Printer was adopted, with the proviso that the House retain the right to modify existing laws on the subject of printing, as it may see proper; the Printer receiving the appointment or election to do so on the condition herein

И	The House then proceeded to vote, with the following
ü	regult-
ğ	Whole number of votes
8	Necessary to a choice
ı	Mr. Defrees
ı	Mr. Glosebrenner8
ı	Messrs. Gales & Seaton
ľ	Mr. Blanchard
ı	Mr. Mitchell
ı	Mr. Flanagan
8	The House again voted, as follows:-
K	Whole number of votes 183
d	Necessary to a choice 92
8	Mr. Defrees
1	Mr. Glossbrenner 8
g	Gales & Seaton
1	Mr. Blanchard
ı	Mr. Coombs
g	ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF SENATOR BRODERICK.
9	Vuether proceedings were interrupted by a message

ANNUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF SENATOR BEODERICK.

Further proceedings were interrupted by a message from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Broderick Mr. Haskin, (A. L. dem.) of N. Y., gave the eventful and romantic history of his deceased friend, believing his career would serve as a glorious precedent for the poor and humble, who have only the wealth of intellect to command. They were schoolboys together. Mr. Haskin said in the course of his eulogy, that Mr. Broderick won the admiration of his friends and the respect of his enemies. For energy of character, integrity and fidelity to friends, Mr. Broderick had no superior.

Mr. Hickman, (A. L. dem.) of Pa., spoke of Mr. Broderick as God's instrument for mighty purposes. Those who thought him less than a philosopher never knew him. His every nerve was exerted to dignify labor. It might be said there was but one Broderick to walk the earth. He was just and genurous, gifted and noble, pure and patriotic. He raised poverty into rank, proving the legitimacy of its blood. His fame would be as enduring as the records of public virtue.

Mr. Broutt, (dem.) of Oregon, paid a tribute of respect to his friend.

Mr. Brailfoame, (rep.) of Mass., spoke of Mr. Brode-

Mr. Stout, (dem.) of Oregon, paid a tribute of respect to his friend.

Mr. Bermingame, (rep.) of Mass., spoke of Mr. Broderick as a democrat without being a demagogue, who loved the people, but never betrayed them; and as they discovered these traits of character he won their regard. He had an indomitable will, under the power of which party names and party discipline disappeared. Men forgot that they were democrats or republicans, and called themselves Broderick men. Scornful of corruption and lyranny in the grandeur and purity of his public and private life, he saw the very point which made him the advocate of the people's rights.

Mr. Moraus, (A. L. dem.), of Ill., spoke of Mr. Broderick's ratising himself to eminence by his own energy of character. What had he done that he should die by the hand of violence? If he had been less independent he would have been a living man to-day. He was a moral hero and alike scorned the smiles and corruptions of power, calling things by their right names. No Senator in so short time ever acquired so wide spread a fame. When the roll of California states men shall be called on the judgment day, and Broderick is inquired for, more than one voice will reach the cars of Jebovah saying, "am I my brother's keeper?"

Mr. Suruss, (dem.) of N. Y., said there were very warm feelings of attachment for Mr. Broderick by many citizens of New York, among whom his early youth and manhood was passed. He spoke of Mr. Broderick is noble traits of character, and called him the founder of the democratic party in California.

Resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

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The Great Chicage Scandal.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Feb. 8.]

We have thus far avoided reference in our columns to a most painful affair brought to light in this city some weeks since, affecting parties who have occupied a foaemost position in our society, with which since that time rumor has been busy, and found full occupation for her thousand tongues, in magnifying and multiplying details and particulars without number, and quite numerously without foundation. Through all, however, has remained the sad fact, as a basis of this scandal, that a prominent banker of this city had banished his wife and the mother of his children from his home, on a charge of inddelity to the marriage vow, her alledged partner in guilt being a well known member of the Chicago bar.

We took our position of silence in this matter because we were unwilling to add to the polgnancy of the shame that oppressed the friends of these parties, either by giving currency to the stories affoat, or by pressing impertinently upon the sources of reliable incrmation for the real facts. The public could wait, and we could wait, until, as was foreseen, this sad affair should assume a position among public records, placed there by the act of one of the principals, whence we now take it, sadiy and reluctanity, as lifting a veil that has shrouded an instance of domestic life among us as which seemed to lack no accessory that wealth could purchase to insure the happiness of home. We transfer it thus recorded to our columns as one of the lessons in our social life, which, if they are terrible, are also salutary and full of warning. A bill has been filed in the Circuit Court of this county, on the chancery side thereof, dated and filed January 18, 1860, in which the orator. Isaac H Burch, prays for a divorce from his wife, Mary W. Burch, the bust of the party thus made respondent, at Albany, New York, on

other persons "whose names are unknown to the orator." The bill is drawn by the Attorneys of Mr. Burch. Mesers. H. L. Lewis and H. G. Lewis, whose signatures with his own are affixed.

It is proper to state that Mrs. Burch signed in notarial presence, a statement from which the above bill is drawn. The revelation falls like a thunderbolt upon the circle in which she had moved. It can accreely be said that it affects materially the reputation of her alleged partner in guilt, whose family, however, are not, norshould be, denied the full meed of sympathy, as innocent sufferers. It has become sufficiently well authoriticated that Mrs. Burch now retracts her estatement, which she avers was exhauted from her, and that the defence will attempt to drive the petitioner to furnish evidence outside that so called confession, if any such evidence exists.

It is understood that the respondent, who is now with wealthy and influential friends in the State of New York, will resist the application, and C. Beckwith, Eq. her attorney, is preparing her answer to the same. From present app warances it will be vigorously contested, and like all similar trials where the honor and purity of households are involved, the town will be glutted to the full with the details of the hearing, which will come on during the approaching Fabruary form.

STEPHENS, THE WIFE POISONER.

Deposition of Sanchez on His Examination by Hon. Judge Roosevelt, in Reference to the Pistole-Important Facts from Mr. Satton, Warden of the City Prison-Stephens Guilt Inquestionable, &c., &c.

Judge Roosevelt, being desirous to elicit all the facts relative to the affair of Stephens, requested our reporter to accompany him to the City Prison, to take down from to accompany him to the City Prison, to take down from the lips of Sauchez the history of the attempt made to murder the keepers, and then escape. We detailed one of our staff to perform this duty. The testimony, as given by Sanchez, and Mr. Sutton, the Warden, was taken in short land. Every word as it flowed from their lips was faithfully recorded, and we present a succinct, and un-derstandable narrative of this, heretofore, somewhat doubtful case. Strenuous efforts continue to be made to man's assertion of innocence is relied on as decisive testi mony to overrule the verdict and the evidence on which it was founded. And for this pur-pose, not only his competency, but his credibility as duty?" That there were two pistols is not disp both are produced, and both are fully loaded. Is Sanchez's account, then, or is Stephens', the more intrinsically probable? But Sanchez is relied upon to sustain Stephens. "This statement," says one of the witnesses, no less than three times repeated, "is confirmed by Sanchez" Sanchez being thus made a witness by the writer himself, let us see what account he gives, not of garbled portions, but of the whole transaction:—

SANCHEZ'S STATEMENT.

Q. Do you understand English very well? A. Yes, very well—pretty well.

Q. Do you understand English very well? A. Yes, very well—pretty well.

Q. I want to inquire of you the particulars of those pistole, one of which was found in your possession, and the other in that of Stephens. A. Yes, sir

Q. I wish you will now state the truth correctly. Do not mind anybody here, but state the truth precisely. That is all we want to get at. How many weeks before the Friday of the execution of Stephens had you first heard of those pistols, or either of them? A. He told me that he had his pistol since the 29th of December, and the one he gave me I had in my possession about three weeks?

Q. When he gave it to you what did he say? A. He said to me that he wanted me to take the watchman's life.

Q. Did he give it to you, or did somebody else? A. Somebody else gave it to me; some friend of his came and gave it to me.

Semebody else gave it to me; some friend of his came and gave it to me.

Q. Was Stephens at that time in the cell next to yours!

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could be hear what that friend said?

Sanchez—Which friend?

Judge Rocsevelt—Why, he who brought the pistol to you. Could Stephens hear what was said to you? A. I do not think he could, sir; the friend did not speak to me Q. Did he come into your cell? A. No. sir;

Q. Did he come into your cell? A. No, sir; he came to the door of my cell.
Q. He came to the door of the cell in which you were?
A. Yes; Stephens' cell and mine were together.
Q. Do you say that he spoke to you through the bars?
A. Yes, sir; the man who gave me the pistol spoke to me through the bars.
Q. Well, and what did he say?
A. He gave me the pistol, and said: "Stephens has sent you that."
Q. Did he say anything more?
A. No, sir; nothing more.

ore.

Q. Was that pistol loaded at that time? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many barrels were there to it? A. I cannot say exactly how many.

(Mr. Sutton here produced two revolvers, one with six barrels and the other with six chambers and one barrel, which were shown to the witness.)

Examination resumed—Q. Is that the pistol that the man handed to you? (the six-barrelled.) A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was it wrappes up in anything? A. Yes, sir; it was rolled up in the Iritune.
Q. Just count the barrels? A. There are six of them.
Q. Do you say it was a six-barrelled pistol? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you say it was a six barrelled pistol? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you received it was it loaded up in the way in which it is now? A. In the same way. When he had given it to me I put it on the shelf under my clothes.

Q. Had Stephens spoken to you before that about the pistol? A. Yes, sir; before this pistol was handed in by the man Stephens had spoken to me about pistols.

Q. What had he said? A. He said that he had sent to buy two pistols, and to give me one, and to keep one for himself to take the watchmen's lives.

Q. What was he going to take the watchmen's lives for?

A. He said he wanted to do so to make his escape.

Q. He said that, did he? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any doubt that he said so? A. I am sure that he said so.

that he said so.

Q. You have no doubt at all about it? A. I have no doubt at all, Judge; he said to me that "There is the pistol that I sent to you to take the men's lives, so as to make our escape."

Q. In what way did he tell you that? A. Through the

Yes.

Q. Well, what did he say that time? A. That time he said to me, "Keep it quiet, and take everything easy; that he had plenty of friends outside, who had plenty of money to take us out of the city."

Q. How long was it before he spoke to you again, if he did speak again, about the matter through the pipe? Did he speak to you any other time about it afterwards? A. Yes. sir. Yes, sir.
Q. How long was it before the Friday? A. Three weeks

Q. How long was it belove the Franch.

Q. Had you a conversation with him the next day after that through the pipe? A. Every day—every day.

Q. Can you recollect what he said? A. Yes sir; all the time he did not want the watchmen to understand what he said, and he said that he and I would talk as though we were talking about getting a petition to the Governor for pardon.

pardon.

Q. Do you mean to say that he suggested at the interviews between him and the outsiders that that petition could be used to disguise his operations about the pistols? A. I don't understand what "his operations"

could be used to disguise his operations about the pistols? A. I don't understand what "his operations" mean.

Q His intentions about the pistols? A. Yes sir. He told me that when he got outside he had plenty of friends to put him under this underground railroad which had four or fire depots. Stephens said to me, "Any time I speak to you about the 'petition,' I mean plot."

Q. That is the plot to escape? A. Yes, sir, the arrangement. He said, "any time I mention to you anything about the petition I mean the plot to escape," because the watchmen would hear him, and they would not think it was anything but about the petition.

Q By "plot" you mean the arrangement to escape? A. Yes eir.

Q. How many times do you recollect he spoke to you about the using of these pistols? A. He said to me two Sundays ago, "To-night I want you to take the two watchmen's lives."

Q. That was the Sunday before the pistols were taken away? A. Last Sunday week.

Q. The Sunday you speak of was last Sunday week.

A. Yes.

Q. On that Sunday that he spoke to you, was it in the morning or afternoon? A. He spoke to me on the Saturday night before the Sunday.

Q. Did he speak to you on Sunday morning again? A. No, sir, because the pipe was full of water.

Q. Did he speak to you on the Sunday afternoon? A. Yes, sir, at six or seven o'clock, after the water had run off.

Q. And the pipe was cleared? A. Yes, sir.

off.

Q. And the pipe was cleared? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did he say to you on Saturday night? A. That he wanted me on Sunday to take the two watchmen's lives; and I said, "How can I do it?" and Stephens said, "I will rend my supper in to you."
Q. Did he have supper better than yours? A. O, yes, sir.

ir.
Q. You had the common fare of the prison? A. Yes.
Q. And he had extra fare? A. Yes, he got everything Q. You had the common fare of the prison? A. Yes.
Q. And he had extra fare? A. Yes, he got everything that he wanted.
Q. Then, in sending his supper to you it was to give you something better than what you had—that was the appearance, that was the pretence? A. Yes, sir.
Q. The supper was used as a cover; the keeper would say it was perfectly natural for him to give you something better; you mean to say that he was to use that as a cover for having your cells open at the same time? A. Yes, sir; Stephens said to the watchman, "I want to give Sanchez my supper—I do not feel hungry because I have been taking my dinner late."
Q. Had he agreed with you at that time that this was to be the mode of having both the cells open at one time? A. Yes.
Q. Now, the supper was brought in to you, was it? A. Yes, sir; Stephens sent it out to me by the watchman.
Q. Did he lock Stephens' door when he did so? A. Yes, sir.

G. Before he opened yours? A. Yes, sir; Stephens said to me when the watchman should present the supper that I should shoot him; he also said to me the watchmen have no pistols.
Q. When the supper was presented to you by the watchman, what did you say to him, if anything? A. Yes, sir; he (Mr. Finley) was talking to me, and was asking me how I felt that night.
Q. You took the supper? A. Yes, sir, I took the suppers.
Q. But did not fire the pistol? Sanchez (smiling)—No, sir.
Q. Then the watchman went away, did he? A. Yes,

Q. But did not fire the pistol? Sanchez (smiling)—No, sir.
Q. Then the watchman went away, did he? A. Yee, locked my door, and went away up stairs.
Q. Did Stephens speak to you through the pipe immediately afterwards? A. Yee, sir, right away; As soon as he heard the watchman locking the doors in the upper tiers, he said: "Sanches, what is the reason that you did not take the watchman? life and I said to him, "How can I take the two watchmen's lives; they never done nothing to me; I cannot take a man's life who

is innocent;" he cursed me through the pipe, and used very hard words.

Q. What words did he use? A. Awfully dirty words.
Q. Do you recollect any of his words? A. Ad—d son of a b—h; he said that he thought I was man enough to take the watchman's life; he said to me this, that he would show me himself that he was man enough to do it, and he said to me, "I want you to send me the water back."

Q. You mean, I suppose, the tray uson ow which the supper was? A. Yes, sir; and I said, "How can I do this, as my door is not open, and I had no key to open it to put the tray back;" and he said to me, "I want you to kill the watchman;" I told him, "If you want your tray back, suppose you kill the watchman;" he (Stephens) called to him (the watchman), but at that time he was in the yard, looking around; the time of the watchman's coming was twelve o'clock at night, and Stephens called very hard four times, but the watchman did not want to answer him; he heard Stephens, but did not answer; Stephens called again, and, at last, the watchman skredhim, "Stephens, what do you want?" as he (the watchman) was coming, Stephens and, "Mr. Finlay, I want you to give me the tray back, from Sanchez's cell, because if the keeper sees it in Sanchez's cell, because if the keeper sees it in Sanchez's cell, because if the keeper sees it in Sanchez's cell, the next mortning he would think there was something wrong." The watchman then came to me and he opened my door, and I had a blanket on me, having got off from the bed, and he said to me "Philly, I want the tray back to give it to Stephens, for Stephens wants it back." I winked my eye at the watchman, but I don't know whether he saw it. But the watchman, let the tray in the hall by his cell. After this Stepheus called me to him through the pipe, and then I was I had one of the color of the watchman let the tray in the hall by his cell. After this Stepheus called me to him through the pipe, and then I was I had one of the seeper. He intended to de this, I knew, and he said it was to, be done

Q. You did that so that your conversation should not be heard? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What else did you tell to Mr. Sutton when he was with you in your cell? or what else did you do? A. I took the pistol from my pocket, and said to Mr. Sutton: "I give you this present which Stephens gave to me to take the watchman's life;" and I told Mr. Sutton, "Stephens has another pistol;" and Mr. Sutton asked me, "Are you sure that Stephens has another pistol?" I told him, "Yes, sir." He said, 'well, where is the place in which he kepf the pistol? for I have searched him once and cannot find it." I then told him that Stephens kept it inside of his leg.
Q. Do you mean in his drawers? A. He had on two pair of pantalcons, and inside of the pantalcons he kept the pistol.

the pistol.

Q. How do you know that? A. He told me so through he pipe.
Q. That is, Stephens told you so through the pipe? A

The pipe.

Q. That is, Stephens told you so through the pipe?

A. Yes.

Q. You handed the pistol to Mr. Sutton, you say? A. Yes.

Q. And what did he then do with it? Did he take the pistol and lock your door? A. Yes.

Q. And did he then go into Stephens' cell? A. No.

Q. Where did Mr. Sutton go? A. That I cannot tell.

Q. About that time, or shortly afterwards, you heard praying and singing there? A. Yes, at the same time that I sent for Mr. Sutton.

Q. How long was it after you handed the pistol to Mr. Sutton that you saw the Sheriff and Mr. Sutton come to Stephens' cell? A. About two hours afterwards. I was standing in my door inside, and saw them pass.

Q. Did you see them go into Stephens' cell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see them go into Stephens' cell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you hear anything that occurred there at the time? A. I heard a noise—that Stephens was speaking, but I do not know what he said.
Q. After they left did Stephens speak to you through the pipe? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Well, what did he say? A. He said to me, "Sanchez, they have taken everything away from me—the whole thing; by which I understood, pistol, balls and cape; I then asked Mr. Sutton to put me somewhere else, and Mr. Sutton put me on another tier.
Q. After which you and Stephens had no farther conversation? A. No, sir; I did not see him at all; Stephens stated to me, through one of his communications through the pipe, that his friends had four carriages outside of the prison, and that he had a dozen friends round the Tombe; he said that the reason for having four carriages was to get into one carriage and somebody was to draw the attention of the officers; he said that he fitted to follow they could not understand which carriage Stephens had got into; he said it was agreed that should an officer interfere one of the friends in readiness would strike the officer, and at the same time reel as though he were drunk, and thus distract the attention of the officer from the pursuit.

In response to the following letter, Mr. Sutton, the War-

drunk, and thus distract the attention of the officer from the pursuit.

In response to the following letter, Mr. Sutton, the Warden, gave his statement as annexed:—

NRW YORK, Feb. 11, 1860.

Drar Sir.—Doubts having been suggested in relation to the conduct and statements of the prisoner (Sanchez) on the subject of the two pistols found, one on his person and the other on that of Skephens, in connection with the alleged intended escape of the latter, and those doubts being calculated in some degree to prejudice the public mind against the verdict of the jury, is should like to receive from you a full account of all the particulars within your knowledge. Yours, very respectfully,

J. J. ROOSEVELT.

To Mr. SUTTON, Warden of the Prison.

STATEMENT OF THE WARDEN. When I entered upon my duties as Warden of the City Prison I first became acquainted with James Stephens. This was in the month of January, 1869. I have examined him closely, and have had ample means and opportunities mentioning, among other names, those of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. C. C. Leigh. From his demeaner during his trial he seemed as though he courted notoriety, appearing delighted that so large a crowd should follow him from the Court House to the Tombs, and when desired to separate control of the contro

body else. Wi McDonnelly asked him whether he did not remembence having written a letter for Shepherd, but he denictin toto ever having written in hat letter for Shepherd. But he denictin toto ever having written in hat letter for Shepherd. But he entire of his imprisonment he encavored to teate difficanties between myself and that keepers, statig to them that I had given orders in reference to mattes which were wholly false. He was the most troublesme prisoner that I or the keepers had over had under our harge, and his cell was in the most uncleanly conditin, notwithstanding the efforts of the keepers. On Shday, the 22d of January, in the afterneon, about five/clock, a genelleman came into my officed while I was in colversation with Governor Pinckney, and gaid that he had just come from Stephens' celly that he was hisparticular friend; that he had paid iberally toweds the expenses of his trial, but that he thought it was his duty as a good citizen to inform me hat Stephens had two pistols in his possession, and advisal me to be careful of him. He also told me that Stephens had told him many other things, which after the execution he would not outil after the execution. When he had left ma I consulted with Governor Pinckney the best course to parsue under the circumstances. Mr. Pinckney said, "Hase Stephens searched by all means, and do not allow any man to go and visit him unless you know who the man is." Previously to this I in company with Mr. Cunningham, went to Stephens' cell was dark and otherwise unpleasant to him, and that he could not go into Sanchez's cell. I told him that he wished to be put in Sanchez's cell. I told him that he could not go into Sanchez's cell. At that time Mr. Cunningham, the keeper, called me, and wished me to go into the cell of Stephens which he had lately occupied. I did so, and there found that a hole had been cut in the wall, about seven feet from the ground, the size of which was about twelve inches in diameter. I then told Mr. Cunningham, before he put him back into his cel

better to place a new bed in his cell. If directed him is earted him in the hall, and not in his cell. Mr. Cunningham followed my directions, but found nothing upon him. I still was satisfied that he had platols, or that they were in the hands of somebody who would bring them back ta him sqain. I at that time gave particular instructions is the night witchmail to be careful of Stephenes. In the course of the week! I met the gentleman again who had given me the information as to the pistols, and I told him that I hand Stephenes searched but could not fluckary. He told me that Stephenes had them—that he had seen shem himself. That night I gave the night keepers particular caution, telling them I was satisfied Stephenes had weapons about him. On the next Monday, about one e'cleck, Sanches sent for me. I asked him, when I was outside of his cell, what he wanted. He replied, "have something to say to you." I told the keeper to give me the key of his door, and I opened the door and went in. Sanches then pelled the door to after me, so that no one could hear the conversation. He then said to me, "fif. Suiton, I am a good man." I replied, "Yes, Sanches, I do not think you would hart anybody intentionally." On that he pulled out the pistol, of aix barrels, and gave it to me. I asked him where he had procured it, and he said that Stephens had given it to him for the purpose of aiding in their escape. "Well," said I, "has Stephens got one also?" Bife answered, "Yes, and when he supposed you would search him on your removing him from his cell, he placed it between his lega." I then asked him if he was certain that Stephens had a pistol with him. Sanchez answered that he had; that he carried it in his pocket. Sanchez told me that the plot of Stephens was to marder the two keepers on the Sunday evening; then take the keys from the night keeper, make their escape into the street, and he never would go into an operation of that kind; but that Stephens had made up his min, as the thing had, courted, we were all as the back part the wrist and arm, and Mr. Kelly at the same instant put bits arm round his neck, seized the other arm and held him. I then called Mr. Cunningham. Mr. Worts, another of the keepers, came in. I told them to search him. Mr. Worts, in putting his hand into his pocket, drew out a pistol, exclaiming "I have got it." I said, "give it to me," and I then put it into my pocket. I then ordered handcuffs to be placed upon him. Then Mr. Cunningham threw him upon the bed, and on searching him we found a knife, balls and caps in his pocket. I then ordered Sanchez to be taken on the third tier, which was done, and Stephens was placed in his cell. Then I had Stephens' cell thoroughly searched. In raising the sewer we found the broken part of a sword-came, and part of a new file that had been sharpened down to a point. The next day the Shertif went into Stephens' cell and had a talk with him, and then sent for me. I went, and on entering said: "Stephens, how do you do to day." He said, "I don't know." I said, "Stephens, where did you get that pistol from—who gave you the pistol?" He said, "I don't know." I said, "Who gave Sanchez his pistol?" and he said, "I don't know." I then said, "Who gave you the liquor?" to which he replied, "I had no liquor—I never had any." He was questioned then more closely, and stated that If he had had liquor be had used it for bathing. At six o'clock of the evening preceding his execution he wished to be shaved. I told him that I would send for a barber, but as the Sheriff was soon to arrive, I thought it better to wait, and allow him to do so. When the Sheriff came I told him what Stephens wanted, and he said, "Well, we will send for a barber." The barber came, and Stephens was brought out into the hall, making a remark at the same time that time I shall ever be shaved. I told him what Stephens wanted, and he said, "Buppose this ig the last time I shall ever be shaved." About eleven o'clock he asked me if he could see Shepherd, to which I replied that he could. Shepherd was then brought to him fro

Nite, sold appearance.

2. And appearance are the price, his wife also being privy to it, and brought a certain part and laid it at the apostless feet.

3. But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy chost, and to keep back part of the price of the land.

4. Whilst it remained, was it not thine ewn? and after it was sold, was it not in thine own power? why hast thou concurred the land.

4. Whilst it remained, was it not thine ewn? and after it was sold, was it not in thine own power? why hast thou concurred the land.

5. And Ananias, hearing these words, fell down and gave up the ghost; and great fear came on all them that heard these things.

6. And the young men arose, wound him up, and carried him out, and buried him.

7. And it was about the space of three hours after, when his wife, not knowing what was done, came in;

8. And Peter answered unto her. How is it that ye have agreed to gether to tempt the Spirit of the Lord? behold, the feet of them which have buried by husband are at the door, and shall carry thee out.

18. Then fell she down straight way at his feet and sielded up the ghost; and the young men came in, and found her dead, and, carrying her forth, buried her by her husband.

When Shepherd got thus far, Stephens turned to me, and said he winhed myself, Shepherd, and a friend who was wifn me, would go into his cell. I saked him "why," and he replied, "for prayer." I told him my friend was not a praying man, and could do him no good. He said that he would like to have us in; that he would do the praying. We went into his cell, and he prayed, I must say, most feelingly. After he got through I took him by the hand, and said, "Stephens, it want to ask you a few questions: Who gave you that pistol?" He replied, "I don't know." I asked him who gave the pistol to Sanchez? He replied, "I don't know." I asked him if he did not give it to him? He said "No," calling upon his God to witness. I asked him, if he did not know.

The Iros laterator or the Guo Valley.—The follow

The Iron Interest of the form Valley.—The following table shows the value of the iron business of the Ohio Valley.—The yearly average produce of pig iron, per furnace, may be estimated at 2,500 tons, making the aggregate of the two furnaces in this region, per annum, 155,000 tons. Average value of cold and hot blast—estimated at 330—34,650,000. Average population at each furnace may be estimated at 500. Total, 31,900. Average number of hands employed at each furnace, 100—total, 6,200. Average water \$25 per man—total, 31,860,000. Average quantity \$25 orn consumed by each, 15,000 bushels—total, 28,000 to May cents per bushel, 346,000. Average quantity \$25 orn consumed by each, about 624 barrels—total, 38,685; at \$6 per barrel, \$232,128. Average quantity of bacon and other meat, equal to 2,000 pieces of fifteen pounds—total, 1,800,600, at ten cents per pound, \$186,000. Average amount of merchandize solites say \$20,000—total, \$1,240,000. Grand total, \$6,899,128.